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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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09/467,442 12/20/99 FARER

A 550.0167USU

HM12/0724

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EXAMINER

DI NOLA BARON, L

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1615

DATE MAILED:

07/24/00

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/467,442

Applicant(s)

FARER ET AL.

Examiner

Liliana Di Nola-Baron

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 April 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been:
1. ☐ received.
2. ☐ received in Application No. (Series Code / Serial Number) _____.
3. ☐ received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

- 14) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. & 119(e).

Attachment(s)

- 15) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 16) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 17) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- 18) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 19) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 20) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Horino et

al. The claimed invention refers to a cosmetic composition comprising particulates at least partially coated with fluorosilane, and to a method of:

a. reducing staining potential of a lipstick, comprising applying to a person a lipstick having the claimed cosmetic composition.

b. improving water and/or oil resistance in a mascara, comprising applying to a person a mascara having the claimed cosmetic composition.

c. improving wear resistance of a cosmetic having a plurality of particulates, comprising coating some of the particulates with fluorosilane.

d. reducing oil breakthrough in a facial product, comprising applying to a person a facial product having the claimed cosmetic composition.

e. reducing color drift in a powder cosmetic, comprising applying to a person a powder cosmetic having the claimed cosmetic composition.

f. moisturizing skin, comprising applying to the skin the claimed cosmetic composition.

Horino et al. provides water and oil repellant coated powders intended for make-up cosmetics and a method for producing the coated powders (See e.g., col. 2, line 64 to col. 3, line 4). Horino

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et al. discloses a water and oil repellant coated powder having a coating layer of the water and oil repellant agent chemically bonded to an active site on the surface of an inorganic base powder, and a method for producing water and oil repellant coated powders, comprising contact-reacting an inorganic base powder with a gaseous water and oil repellant agent on the surface of the base powder (See e.g., col. 3, lines 5-17). Horino et al. teaches that the cosmetics of the invention remain free from the tendency to become transparent due to water, perspiration or sebum or from unevenness or makeup dry of the makeup finish for a prolonged time (See e.g., col. 3, lines 22-26). Horino et al. teaches that inorganic pigments, inorganic powders or mixtures thereof may be employed as inorganic base powders, and that the water and oil repellant agent is exemplified by fluorosilane, fluorsilazane or fluorinated hydrocarbons (See e.g., col. 5, lines 16-31). Horino et al. teaches that the weight ratio of the inorganic base powder to the water and oil repellant agent is 1:0.005 to 1:0.50 (See e.g., col. 5, lines 50-59) and that the amount of the coated powders in the makeup cosmetics may be 1 to 40% for emulsion type, 0.5 to 30% for oil gel type and 5 to 90% for pressed or loose type (See e.g., col. 8, lines 36-42). Among the inorganic pigments of the invention, Horino et al. includes white pigments, such as titanium oxide or zinc oxide, red pigments, such as iron oxides or iron titanate and yellow pigments, such as yellow iron oxide or yellow ochre. Among the inorganic powders of the invention, Horino et al. includes talc, synthetic mica and silicate (See e.g., col. 9, lines 7-43). The compositions and methods disclosed by Horino et al. meet the limitations of claims 1-20 of the instant application, as they contemplate cosmetic compositions comprising particulates at least partially coated with fluorosilane and the application of said cosmetic compositions to the skin to prevent makeup

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unevenness or makeup dry and provide an even applied cosmetic thin layer. Thus, Horino et al. anticipates the claimed invention.

3. Claims 1-8, 12, 16 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Itou et al. The claimed invention refers to a cosmetic composition comprising particulates at least partially coated with fluorosilane, and to a method of:

- a. improving wear resistance of a cosmetic having a plurality of particulates, comprising coating some of the particulates with fluorosilane.
- b. moisturizing skin, comprising applying to the skin the claimed cosmetic composition.

Itou et al. discloses a water-based manicure obtained by coating and treating the surface of the inorganic powder with a water and oil repellent and blending the resultant pigment therein, with the purpose of producing a water-based manicure with improved water resistance. Itou et al. teaches that a fluorosilane can be used as water and oil repellent and talc, sericite, mica or titanium-treated mica may be used as inorganic pigment. Additionally, Itou et al. teaches that the water-based manicure is preferably blended with 0.1-10% by weight, especially 0.2-4% by weight, of the inorganic pigment (See e.g., Abstract). The compositions and methods disclosed by Itou et al. meet the limitations of claims 1-8, 12, 16 and 20 of the instant application, as they contemplate cosmetic compositions comprising particulates at least partially coated with fluorosilane and the application of said cosmetic compositions to the skin. Thus, Itou et al. anticipates the claimed invention.

4. Claims 1-6, 16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Nishihara et al. The claimed invention refers to a cosmetic composition comprising particulates at least partially coated with fluorosilane, and to a method of:

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- a. improving wear resistance of a cosmetic having a plurality of particulates, comprising coating some of the particulates with fluorosilane.
- b. reducing color drift in a powder cosmetic, comprising applying to a person a powder cosmetic having the claimed cosmetic composition.

Nishihara et al. discloses fluoro-resin coating compositions obtained by surface-treating an inorganic pigment, such as titanium oxide, and a thickener, such as silica powder, with a fluorosilane compound and adding the surface-treated components to a fluoro-resin. Nishihara et al. teaches that the compositions of the invention have excellent tinting strength, color development, hiding power and gloss (see e.g., Abstract). The compositions and methods disclosed by Nishihara et al. meet the limitations of claims 1-6, 16 and 18 of the instant application, as they contemplate cosmetic compositions comprising particulates at least partially coated with fluorosilane and the application of said compositions to improve tinting strength and color development. Thus, Nishihara et al. anticipates the claimed invention.

5. Claims 1-6, 8 and 14-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Horino and Itou. The claimed invention refers to a cosmetic composition comprising particulates at least partially coated with fluorosilane, and to a method of:

- a. reducing staining potential of a lipstick, comprising applying to a person a lipstick having the claimed cosmetic composition.
- b. improving water and/or oil resistance in a mascara, comprising applying to a person a mascara having the claimed cosmetic composition.
- c. improving wear resistance of a cosmetic having a plurality of particulates, comprising coating some of the particulates with fluorosilane.

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d. reducing oil breakthrough in a facial product, comprising applying to a person a facial product having the claimed cosmetic composition.

e. reducing color drift in a powder cosmetic, comprising applying to a person a powder cosmetic having the claimed cosmetic composition.

f. moisturizing skin, comprising applying to the skin the claimed cosmetic composition.

Horino and Itou disclose a make-up cosmetic not causing make-up disorder with water, sweat or sebum and separation of cosmetic film, said cosmetic comprising an inorganic powder base, such as an inorganic pigment, inorganic powder or mixture thereof, activated by heat and coated with a water and oil repelling agent, such as fluorosilane (See e.g., Abstract). The compositions and methods disclosed by Horino and Itou meet the limitations of claims 1-6, 8 and 14-20 of the instant application, as they contemplate cosmetic compositions comprising particulates at least partially coated with fluorosilane and the application of said cosmetic compositions to the skin to prevent makeup disorders. Thus, Horino and Itou anticipate the claimed invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1, 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Horino et al. in view of Bugnon et al. The claimed invention refers to a cosmetic composition comprising particulates at least partially coated with fluorosilane, wherein said particulates are

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selected from the group consisting of organic or inorganic pigments, fillers and mixtures thereof.

- The teachings of Horino et al. have been summarized above (See 35 U.S.C. 102 rejection).

Horino et al. does not include organic pigments in the coated powder of the invention.

Bugnon et al. discloses compositions comprising an organic material in the form of paint system or printing ink and a pigment composition in which an organic pigment is coated with an alkyl silicate (See e.g., col. 2, line 15 to col. 3, line 55). Bugnon et al. teaches that all customary organic pigments are suitable for the preparation of the compositions of the invention (See e.g., col. 3, lines 58-65). Additionally, Bugnon et al. teaches that the pigment compositions of the invention are especially suitable for coloring aqueous and/or solvent-borne paint systems (See e.g., col. 5, lines 18-21).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the cosmetic coated powders disclosed by Horino et al., by inserting an organic pigment, as taught by Bugnon et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a modification to prepare lipstick formulations with reduced staining potential. Because of the teachings of Bugnon et al., that organic pigments may be coated with silane, one of ordinary skill in the art would have a reasonable expectation that a cosmetic preparation comprising an organic pigment coated with fluorosilane would be successful. Therefore the invention as a whole would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Liliana Di Nola-Baron whose telephone number is 703-308-8318. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 6:30AM-3:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thurman K Page can be reached on 703-308-2927. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-305-3592 for regular communications and 703-305-3592 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 308-1234/ 1235.

July 17, 2000


THURMAN K. PAGE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1600